

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

NO. 9

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule of Assets of Foreign Insurance Companies, approved 3d March, 1856.	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing interest per contract.	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days.	174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.	9,425 69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting return.	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home office and agency).	5,998 46
Missouri defence warrants.	1,814 09
Revenue stamps.	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.	\$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, as added to policy.	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.	

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that the above described investments of the said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, -in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDOY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned, that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at the rate of interest for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

By the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.
In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped for its delivery to another person.
SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent.
August 19, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

THE SECRET CRIME.

CHAPTER III.

(Concluded.)

A tall, handsome young man rose up from his chair opposite the glowing fire as Mr. Hawley stepped into the library.
The first look made him pause upon the threshold with a painful start. Recovering from that, he came forward, and greeted his visitor with a formal bow. What a fool he was to catch in every new face a likeness to poor Danforth!

"Your name, sir, I think, is Mr. Herkimer?" he said, politely consulting his card.
Mr. Herkimer bowed. "I am a stranger to you, sir," he said, stammering, "but I can furnish you with the best possible reference of character. I have begged this interview on an important errand. I come to lay before you my proposal for the hand of your daughter, Miss Constance."

Now that he had come to the purpose of his mission, his voice lost its confusion and sounded clear and musically distinct.

Hawley shook with a quick nervous shudder, where had he heard those tones before? Certainly the man seated before him bore a terrible likeness in face, voice, and bearing, to Edward Danforth. He controlled the nervous emotion, and leaned his head upon his hand. "Constance is young," he said, "too young for such thoughts at present."

"Time flies," said the young man with a scarcely perceptible smile, "to you, sir, immersed in your business cares, more unconsciously than us."

"You have her approval of your suit?" asked her father absently; "perhaps you are already engaged?"

"I spoke with her yesterday, sir," said the young man, flushing; "I came here with her permission."

"Had the matter gone so far?" Mr. Hawley felt as if he had little to add.

"You have not spoken of your prospects, Mr. Herkimer," he said for the first time directly facing his visitor. "Constance, as you are supposed to know, will not be portionless, and I cannot consent to her marrying short of a fortune."

The young man's eyes fell. "I am not rich, sir; I fear not sufficiently to meet your expectations; I have some property which was left to me by my mother on condition of my assuming her maiden name, and besides my father has a good property invested in some mines, to which I may expect to be heir, but nothing to equal the wealth of a millionaire."

"You have a profession, I suppose?"
"Yes, sir, that of the law."

"What is your father's name, permit me to ask?"

"William Danforth."

It was well that Mr. Herkimer's eyes were cast down, or he might have been startled by the sudden paleness which mantled his host's face leaving him for a moment ghastly white.

"I cannot consent to your marriage with Constance," he said rising, and speaking in a changed voice; "I am sensible of the honor you seek to do us in this connection, but I must desire all further steps to be cut short. If you please, we will consider the matter ended."

"But the young lady?" said Mr. Herkimer, aghast at the unexpected conclusion.

"Pooh! she will soon get over her fancy, and you, young gentleman, will do the same. I have company waiting in the drawing-room, will you join us?"

Herkimer declined the invitation, which seemed put in mockery, and rose to go.

He heard Constance's clear voice at the piano as he stepped out into the hall. A bitter sigh rose up with a choking sensation in his throat. Poor Constance, how little she dreamed of the blow about to fall on her!

He stepped out into the fast falling snow of a winter night. His heart was heavy, oppressed with a numbing pain; an hour ago he had exulted in his new happiness as he breathed the storm—now!

He found his father at his hotel; he had arrived in town the day before, and had been trusted with his son's confidence. The latter's depressed appearance revealed at first sight the secret of his refusal. Mr. Danforth listened with sympathetic attention to the particulars; his pride was wounded at the cavalier treatment his son had received, he had the prudence to keep down the feeling.

"We will not give the matter up at once, my boy," he said, cheerfully. "I will see Mr. Hawley myself to-morrow; you did not state your position plainly enough, you should have come out with the facts, when he invited the relation of your circumstances; an income of a thousand a year with a profession promising to be lucrative by-and-by, are no trifles, and I should not mind settling the heirship of the mines upon you to help to bring about the marriage. Cheer up, Edward; I see no reason for desponding. The old gentleman at first sight has taken you for an adventurer."

The young man smiled, a little sorrowfully.

"You do not know, sir, you did not hear him speak. Constance will never marry against her father's wishes, neither ought I to ask her."

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Danforth did call upon Mr. Hawley on the morrow, a most painful and unlooked for meeting to one at least.

Mr. Hawley was in his counting-room immersed in business when the gentleman walked into his office. The pen he held had slipped from his fingers, leaving a dark stain on the paper before him, and his change of color was too sudden to escape observation.

"We have certainly met before," said Mr. Danforth, grasping his unwilling hand. "Why, bless me! Mr. Hawley, my poor brother Edward's partner! I never thought of greeting you in an old friend, though I remember the name."

He stopped; the associations suddenly called up were not of the most agreeable character.

"Take a chair, Danforth," said Hawley, recovering himself. "May I ask your errand this morning? You see I am surrounded with business."

His manner was cold; Danforth took the designated seat in silence. He had thought to find his talk an easy one; but this recognition sent a singular chill over his spirits. The aged and changed appearance of the man before him struck him disagreeably.

"I called on my son's business," he began abruptly. "Edward saw you last night. From what I gathered from him, he seems to have blundered in his explanation."

"I gave him his answer," said Mr. Hawley, rustling the papers beneath his hand uneasily; "it is not my wish that Constance should think of marriage at present; she is still young."

"Edward," observed his father, "misunderstood you; he supposed the objection to arise on the score of property."

"That was also considered," observed Mr. Hawley, coldly; "Constance has too large a fortune in prospective, not to lay her suitors open to the suspicion of being adventurers—unless their own income were too ample to admit of such a doubt."

"Edward will have a good estate at my decease," said Mr. Danforth; "at present he has a thousand a year and a profession."

"Next to nothing, sir," suggested his companion, "when needed to support a wife brought up with Constance's expensive habits. A thousand a year would not fill her jewel case."

"We were both young once," said Mr. Danforth, smiling; "you yourself married into a wealthy family while yet a comparatively poor man. I venture to believe that Mrs. Hawley never regretted her choice. Edward has entered upon a lucrative profession; why should he not be as fortunate?"

The same waxy paleness that had shot over Hawley's face at the entrance of his visitor, mantled it again. "I do not know," he said, sharply, "but I am little accustomed to leave anything to chance."

"In a word, then, you have really set your heart against the match?"

"I am sorry to say so, sir; sorry to decline the honor."

Mr. Danforth rose; the reply was too pointed to admit of further negotiation.

"I am sorry for both these young people," he said, "I confess, Mr. Hawley, I cannot see the reasonableness of this resolution."

"You look only on your own side of the matter," said the gentleman, blandly. "If I had other daughters to dispose of in marriage, I might be more lenient."

"How Hawley has changed!" thought Mr. Danforth, as he went out; "I did not seem to breathe freely in his presence. Well, my errand was indeed hopeless; poor Edward! I must take him away from here. I wonder if my brother's wife is still living; strange that none of my letters to her have received an answer; I may as well go to C— at once, the change will be a slight difference to Edward. How the sight of Hawley brought up those old days—my poor brother! Who would have thought such wrong of him!—he was always so honest, so true in the smallest things. I wonder if he is living still, traveling in the hard path of crime; it must have been a frightful temptation to throw him from his course. Poor, poor Edward! it all seems like a dream. How can a man be so blind as to dash out all his prospects in life by one throw?"

Mr. Danforth's kind plan on his son's part, was defeated by that young gentleman's engagement in a lawsuit, just coming on, and he found himself obliged to take up his projected journey alone.

It was but a short journey to C—, some forty miles, the whole distance being traversed by railway, a very great change from the days of his youth, when the slow stage-coach had rattled on day after day over the turnpike roads.

Everything wore a changed aspect as he got out at the station; new buildings met his eyes; the new walls of a towering steam factory, with its long smoke-chimney; crowds of strange faces; but the last he was prepared for.

It seemed like a dream, that his far-off boyhood and the first eventful years of his manhood had been passed in this then quiet spot.

The short winter day was near its close, and he proceeded at once to the nearest hotel, which proved to be only a few yards distant from the station. Somewhat to his surprise, and much to his satisfaction, he recalled an old friend in the landlord's ruddy face, and saw at once that the objects of his visit might be speedily fulfilled.

Mr. Scranton failed to recognize him until he had made his self-introduction, and then his greeting was cordial and hearty.

"Where have you been all these years, sir?" he inquired, "I thought you were dead long ago!"

"Seeking my fortune for the last ten years."

"And prospered—I suppose? come back a rich man?"

"A tolerable competence," returned Danforth, modestly; "money never kept very long in my hands, as you know. I was quite unlike poor Edward; but that brings me to the object of my coming here, to make some enquiries for his wife and family, if he has any."

"His wife—bless me! Don't you know she has been dead these dozen years? She didn't live six months after he ran off—excuse me—his little daughter found a good home with his partner, Mr. Hawley. A strange freak that!"

"You don't tell me so!" exclaimed Mr. Danforth in his turn astonished. "Can Constance, then, be my brother's child. I remember that was our mother's name, and Edward wrote that he had given it to his baby!"

"They have no other child, I believe, said the landlord, rather curiously. 'I heard from them a year ago through one of our town's people. He went into Mr. Hawley's office, but the gentleman could not remember him. They are at the top of fortune—the Hawleys—and vain of their good luck, too!'"

"It is very singular," said Mr. Danforth, aloud, "this adoption. What were the circumstances in which Mary was left at the time of her husband's disappearance?"

"Utter poverty, I believe. There was

nothing coming to her from the firm, of course."

"What could have led poor Edward into such a step? a gambling affair? anything of that sort?"

"I never heard anything of the kind. Something was said about his getting involved, but nobody knew where the story came from."

"A bad affair," said Danforth, sighing. "Edward was the last man I should have picked out of the world to fall into ruin; there never was a better brother or friend."

A call came for the landlord; Scranton went out, and Danforth drew his chair up to the fire, and fell into a fit of meditation. Slowly out of the glowing coals before him a singular picture began to shape itself—a long procession, at the end of which stood a gallows, on the scaffold the outline of a man kneeling with his face covered in his hands. The profile was distinct; it bore a singular likeness to some one he had seen but the day before.

"What a fool I am!" he exclaimed, starting up. "I may as well go to my chamber and try to sleep off this hallucination. I feel as though just escaping from the grasp of a nightmare."

But sleep was not to be wooed for his pillow that night; his thoughts rested intently on the discovery of the evening; Constance's adoption, coupled with the singular agitation of his brother's former partner. He rose in the morning, unrefreshed, and thought he would take a short walk before breakfast, after which he decided to leave in the noon train.

New streets had been built—a broad piece of waste land turned into a green square fenced by a neat iron railing, and bordered with fast growing elms; the house where his own short unquiet days of married life had passed still stood, the old evergreens shading the entrance, the snow lying thick over what had been the garden; it struck him as the only place left unchanged by the wear of twenty years.

Several workmen were busy with their spades in enlarging a cellar for some new building, as he retraced his steps by an opposite way to that from which he had come. Just as he neared them one of the number dropped his pickaxe with a loud exclamation, and the others stood as if transfixed.

"A skeleton, Marks, and no mistake! There's been some foul work here!"

Danforth stepped up and looked over. It was the head of a skeleton, which the removal of the brown mould had uncovered.

"What building stood here?" he asked breathlessly.

"An office, sir. It has just been torn down."

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Herkimer sat in his office reading over his brief for the morrow. The old cheerful look of a mind at peace with its surroundings and happy in itself had quite gone out of the young man's face leaving in its stead the painful lines of suffering and a gloom which might not soon pass away.

At his elbow, thrust away under a heap of lawyer-like parchments, lay a daintily written note which bore Mrs. Hawley's signature. Constance had received his letter, but it was the last which must pass between them; her husband had given his orders to that effect, and she felt sure that Mr. Herkimer would respect their mutual wishes, and see that the matter was at an end.

It was very cruel, he felt so with his whole heart; they loved each other, and there was no real obstacle of a grain's weight to come between them.

The law is a slow profession—save in the rarest of cases—but Herkimer had never realized the fact until this night.

A rap came at his door, a late visitor, and he got up, but not in time to give admission to his father.

"Why, father?" he exclaimed arrested by his pallid appearance, "what has happened? are you ill? You have just come from C—?"

"I have just left the station," said Mr. Danforth, trying to speak in his natural tones, but his voice had the brokenness of agitation. "I have made a most terrible discovery; it relates to Hawley."

Herkimer dropped the brief he had held in his hand, and looked earnestly at his father.

"I have told you of your Uncle's disappearance, of the fraud he was said to have perpetrated—it turns out that he was murdered!"

The young man turned white and sat down, leaning his face upon his head. His father took the chair opposite, and went on in a lower voice:

"In my visit to Mr. Hawley I recognized him at first sight as my brother's former partner; his agitation on seeing me was singular and unaccountable."

He paused.

"On my visit to C—I learned that this young lady to whom you had been paying your addresses, is only his daughter by adoption, and her real name, Constance Danforth."

At any other time this announcement would have excited extreme surprise, but now the young man held his breath in suspense for the terrible finale which was approaching.

"This morning in my walk through C—I came upon some workmen enlarging in preparation for a new building, before my eyes they unearthed a skeleton. It was your uncle's former warehouse which covered this spot, the threshold of which he crossed, and according to my belief was never again seen in life."

"The proofs!" said Edward huskily; "it may be the remains of some other man, and how do you know that this person was murdered?"

"The marks of violence above the temple show the manner in which he met his death. Your uncle, I discover upon investigation, at the time of his death was not a poor man, yet nothing remains to show his right to property, or the faintest proof that he had taken to vicious courses. Had I been here at the time, these discoveries would have been made in the week following his disappearance, but there was none interested save

his sick wife an unconscious infant. I shall have him arrested," said Danforth, savagely; "the picture I saw in the coals last night was a supernatural vision, it shall come true!"

"No!" exclaimed his son, starting; "hear me my dear father, for Constance's sake—God avenges the deepest wrongs in His own time; let Hawley know of your discovery, but do not visit his guilt on his innocent family."

Danforth shook his head.

"What! let him go on in his prosperity after he has taken his brother's life? Edward I never thought this of you."

"What good will it do, sir, to bring him to the bar? I have seen the man. He never premeditated that crime. It was done under the influence of passion. If we could read his heart, I believe we could see he has never seen a moment's peace since. That, though, is the confession of all criminals."

Danforth sat silent.

The haggard, wretched face of the guilty man rose up before him. No wonder at its restlessness, with such a secret gnawing beneath!

"You argue well, Edward," he said, after a lengthened pause; "but where is the clearing of your uncle's good name?"

"That, sir, is of less value than the peace of the living."

Mr. Danforth had not yet decided, but wavered; and finally resolved that circumstances should settle his course.

Early in the morning he presented himself, now accompanied by his son, at Mr. Hawley's counting-house. The gentleman was not in and the clerk said he was at home and seriously ill.

Thither Mr. Danforth proceeded, and pitilessly presented himself, sending in with his card, that his business was urgent and would admit of no delay. He was ushered into the sick chamber, where Mr. Hawley, in bed, received him with anxiety and suspicion.

What followed in that long interview those two alone knew; but when Mrs. Hawley entered, upon the strange visitor's departure, she found her husband exhausted, and able to articulate with difficulty.

"I have revoked my decision in regard to Mr. Herkimer," he said to her in a whisper, as she sat by his pillow an hour later; "when I recover we will have the marriage take place."

"When he recovered"—Mrs. Hawley soon saw that was not to be. He never rose from his sick bed; soon his mind began to wander, as she sat by his pillow an hour later; "when I recover we will have the marriage take place."

She did not dream, poor innocent child, that his one secret crime had closed his life to every avenue of happiness. A year from that sorrowful day she had become Mr. Herkimer's wife, and on her marriage morning was tenderly told all that her mother had desired her to know.

"No mother could be dearer," was her fond reply, encircling the friend of her girlhood in a warm embrace, "but for mama's desire I should never have wished to know this! And that was why papa never loved me! Poor papa!"

It was well that the murderer's secret slept with him.

There was some curiosity expressed, when a few months later a white slab rose beside that which marked the grave of the deserted wife in the graveyard at C—, with the simple inscription, "Edward Danforth," but the interest soon died away, and no one dreamed that a handful of dust and a heap of mouldering bones were all which had been reverently laid in the quiet spot.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

UNITED LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.

Of Kentucky.

CHARTERED CAPITAL - \$800,000

JOHN P. JACKSON, President.

C. F. BEVLAND, Secretary.

J. D. POLLARD, Agent.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Ky.

Fire and Marine risks taken at fair rates.

July 25-1m.

DWELLING HOUSE

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE frame residence, situated in South Frankfort, containing 7 rooms; also kitchen, parlor, wash house, Wood and Coal House, Stable and Corn Crib, and dairy; with a fine selection of Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and a fine variety of Grapes—containing over 2 acres of ground.

For particulars, as to terms, &c., enquire of A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 6, 1865. G. W. GWYN, Mayor.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S

Wm. H. Gray and the Politicians.

The Frankfort Correspondent of the Louisville Democrat sneers at Mr. Gray because he is not a "politician." He says he "was mistaken in his 'fort' when he fancied himself cut out for a politician." Mr. Gray is not a politician nor did he ever fancy himself one—in the accepted sense of that term. The Union party of Franklin county have selected for their candidate a man of the people, a working man whose interests are with the people and whose desire is to further their good. He is not an office seeker nor an office holder, and never has been. No; he is not a politician—a man who is always jumping at the public crib and the public purse, who can only live by the support of the county or state or country, who changes with every change of the popular breeze—to-day an oath-taking and oath-requiring candidate for high office; to-morrow decriing all oaths and calling for freedom of elections—just as suits the views of the party which he thinks will succeed. Look at the men opposed to Mr. Gray—they call themselves "politicians"—and doesn't the picture suit?

The Conservative says Mr. Wm. H. Gray is not a "politician." That is the reason we suppose that he is pushing them so close to the wall. He is not a politician and yet it is taking every politician in Franklin county to defeat him. Jas. Harlan, the Clerk of the Federal Court, started out to do it alone. But soon he commenced to cry out most piteously for his brother, the Attorney General of the State, to hurry to his aid. Both together were being worsted. The street corner, button-holing politicians were called in. All of them together were falling miserably. Then they appeal to Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., to come with all his legal lore and his Democratic trickery to rescue them from Wm. H. Gray—the working man's sluttches. How humiliating it must be to these aristocratic politicians! It is taking the entire aristocracy of the county, with their money and influence, to defeat a single working man. And all that money and position can do to defeat him will be done, for he is not a politician, and it will never do to let a plain, honest, working man represent the people of Franklin in the Legislature.

Working men of Franklin think of this. This sneer is flung at the Union candidate, this objection is made against him by a political correspondent from Frankfort in a Louisville paper. Are you ready to join in the sneer and defeat an honest lover of the people because he is not a politician? We think not.

A Standard Work on the Rebellion.

We have received from the publishers a copy of that standard work, "McPherson's Political History of the Rebellion." This is a most valuable and interesting work, being a true history of the rebellion from its inception to its end. It is in truth a magazine of facts, arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, and contains an exhaustive Index, which makes reference to both names and subjects ready and easy. It is the most thorough, accurate, impartial and complete compendium of the rebellion which has yet been published, and covers the whole of President Lincoln's Administration. The National Intelligencer well says of this work, "In no other work can one find the materials of history so faithfully compiled, so copiously selected, and so judiciously arranged. To all students of history, to journalists, to publicists, and to intelligent readers of every class, it will be an invaluable repository of facts and memoranda relating to the eventful times in which we live." Our readers, especially those of the political order, would do well to immediately order a copy of this invaluable work. It should be in the library of every intelligent, reading man. See the advertisement in our advertising columns.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our paper to-day of Mrs. M. T. Page's Select School for Girls. Mrs. Page is a teacher of much experience, and though her present school has an existence of only two sessions, yet she has met with much success. The Principal has engaged in this work *con amore*, and that is a great recommendation in favor of the school. Its former patrons have been well satisfied with the progress their children have made, and we feel assured that all who in future may see fit to patronize it by committing their daughters to Mrs. P.'s care, will find that they have done well. Mrs. P. will conscientiously and faithfully do all in her power to forward the desires of parents with regard to the education of their daughters. Again we commend this school to the patronage of our readers.

Harpers Monthly for August has come to hand. It is, as usual, interesting, amusing and instructive. Wilkie Collins continues his story of "Armada," and Charles Dickens gives us three more chapters of "Our Mutual Friend." The Magazine which continues the productions of two such authors should surely be generally popular. The clippings from the "Editor's Drawer" in this number are "rich, rare and racy." Give the great Monthly for August a reading.

Harlan is running for the Legislature to get rid of the Clerkship of the District Court of U. S. If not elected he will have to continue as Clerk. Billy Gray thinks Harlan ought to be kept in his Clerkship and is trying to beat him in.

From the Louisville Journal, July 29.

Important Order

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. PALMER.

We publish this morning a highly important order by Maj. Gen. Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, in which he persons in this State who are disqualified from voting under the laws of the State and the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, are specified. He is determined to aid the civil authorities, by military force, if necessary, to execute the laws strictly in every county of the Commonwealth.

Now, let all whom it may concern mark well one fact: If any person belonging to either of the four classes enumerated by Gen. Palmer shall attempt to vote, or shall violate the order in any particular, it may not be well with him. If perjury be committed, no effort will be spared to bring it to light and to punish, to the utmost extent of law, the accused criminal. If fraud or intimidation be attempted, it will probably be punished on the spot. Let men be warned:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1865.

General Order, No. 51.

The near approach of an important election, to be held in all the counties of the State and Military Department of Kentucky, renders it proper, in the judgment of the General commanding, to require all officers commanding troops to give to the officers of the State, charged by law with the duty of conducting elections, and to the legal voters of the State, the most complete protection. Martial law prevails in the Department of Kentucky, and certain classes of persons are especially under military surveillance and control; these are:

1st. All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact that they have or have not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law, or executive or military orders, or have registered under orders from the Headquarters of the Department of Kentucky.

2d. All guerrillas and others who, without belonging to regular rebel military organizations, have taken up arms against the Government, or have in any way operated against the Government or people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory.

3d. All persons who by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort, or encouragement to persons in rebellion. This applies to all persons who have voluntarily acted as scouts or spies for rebel or guerrilla forces, who have voluntarily furnished rebel force or person with information, food, clothing, horses, arms, or money, or have harbored, concealed, or otherwise aided or encouraged them.

4th. All deserters from the military or naval service of the United States who did not return to said service or report themselves to some Provost Marshal within the sixty days limited in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 11th day of March, 1865, and all persons who deserted from the military or naval service of the United States after the 31st day of March, 1865, and all persons duly enrolled who departed the jurisdiction of the District in which they were enrolled, or went beyond the limits of the United States to avoid any draft.

All persons who were, or have been, directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of the late so-called Confederate Government, or of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, or who have in any way, voluntarily submitted to either of said pretended Governments—all agents of, or contractors with, or for either of said pretended Governments—all such persons are disqualified from voting by the laws of the State of Kentucky, and the act of Congress of March 3, 1865.

All persons of the classes aforesaid, are required to abstain from all interference with elections, and will, if they shall in any manner interfere therein, by voting or attempting to vote, or by persuading any other person to vote, or by appearing at the polls, be at once arrested and held for military trial.

Aid will be given to the civil authorities to enforce the laws and to preserve the peace. Any person who shall counsel, aid, or encourage any judge of any election, or any other person, to disregard or disobey the law, as declared in the proclamation of the Governor of the State, will be at once arrested.

The peace of the country can be secured only by obedience to the laws.

By command of Major-General JOHN M. PALMER:
E. B. HARLAN,
Captain and A. A. G.

Official—BEN. W. SULLIVAN,
Lieut. and Acting A. A. G.

Col. Robert H. King.

It is with much pleasure we publish the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal of July 28. We doubt not that the compliment has been most worthily bestowed by the 3d Kentucky Cavalry upon their young commander. Having learned the printing business in this office, he was a member of our family from early childhood until he reached manhood. He was a fine printer, and was always faithful in the performance of his duty. We all feel proud of Robert, and congratulate him upon the reception of such a distinguished mark of the approbation of those with whom he has served for more than three years.

PRESENTATION.—A most elaborately ornamented sword will be presented to-day to Lieutenant Colonel R. H. King, Third Kentucky Veteran Cavalry, by the officers and men of that gallant regiment. The hilt of the sword is a statuette of the Goddess of Liberty, in solid silver, on the head of which is a spread eagle of solid gold. The guard is also of gold, set with a magnificent amethyst; and the scabbard is of solid silver, beautifully chased and mounted with gold. On it is inscribed, "To Lt.-Col. R. H. King, 3d Ky. Vet. Cav., Louisville, Aug. 1st, 1865." This is encircled with small diamonds, and below it is the letter A., and below this are the letters U. S., cunningly entwined, the three letters formed of brilliant. The blade is exquisitely ornamented with etchings of war scenes. The belt is covered with gilt lace, and the snaps are of solid gold. The sword-case is of rosewood, handsomely mounted with ivory and gold. This magnificent and well deserved gift cost \$1,250.

Uncle Sam is very liberal. He furnishes one of his District Clerks to run against the working man Billy Gray, who never held office.

"HOURS AT HOME."—This valuable Magazine for August has been received. As it is a new Monthly and not yet well known by our readers, we will again lay before them the character and intent of the work. A cotemporary well describes both when it says, "This periodical stands among our Monthlies as the representative of the religious element of American literature and thus it has a position that was unoccupied, and which also is of the first importance. It discards that light, frivolous, and sometimes corrupting matter to which secular literature is considerably devoted, substituting for it sound religious and moral writing, the study of which must elevate the readers mind. The best religious writers in the country are engaged to contribute to its pages." The numbers of "Hours at Home" which have already appeared will merit this eulogy. And we again commend this Magazine to our readers. The August number is filled with articles of great interest, brief and varied. Its perusal will afford instruction both mental, moral and religious.

Harlan is on the side of the negro and for keeping him in possession of the most fertile lands by enslavement. Billy Gray is on the side of the laboring white man and for giving him a chance to contest the right of the negro to cultivate the best lands.

Billy Gray believes the white man is better than the negro and don't therefore fear equality. Harlan has his doubts upon the subject, and is therefore afraid of equality.

Oh! Billy Gray, oh, Billy Gray—
How dare you run this race?
You should have to your friends said nay—
The Harlans want the place.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." So thinks the District Clerk—hold on Jimmy until the election is over—it may go "agin" you.

Better be Clerk—than risk all on an election—hold on Jimmy while you run the race against Billy Gray.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Brief of his Speech at Woodland.

(From the Union Press.)

General Rousseau's Woodland Garden speech on Monday night was pointed and telling, as was the speech of that efficient friend of the workingman, Mr. F. H. Oberkline, of Cincinnati. General Rousseau pommelled and riddled Mr. Mallory as at Newcastle and Shelbyville.

Mallory & Co. he said and proved, failed to carry out their pledges to "vote the last man and dollar"—misrepresented and betrayed their constituents—placed Kentucky in a false and morally and materially damaging position before the country. Kentucky was set down as disloyal, throwing obstacles in the way of the war's prosecution. Like representative, like constituency. We were judged by our "Representatives," and will continue to suffer while they keep the ascendancy. If you would save the country, listen to your preferences, change your representation, and thus place yourselves nearer to your Government. While represented by factious opponents of the Government, stirrers up and keepers up of bickerings and animosities, you need not expect your interests will be regarded like those of other people.

They failed and refused to keep their pledges to help support the army and put down rebellion. They raised the old cry of Abolitionism on every bill before Congress for money and men. They wouldn't vote to feed and clothe and increase our army because they always thrust the "nigger" in and cried "the nigger is in the way." They voted against money and men and the only means of getting men. In most malignant speeches in Congress they strove to array the people of the United States against every anti-rebellion governmental measure as "Black Republican."

The conduct of such partisans resulted in the second invasion of Lee, the New York riots, our defeat at Chancellorsville, the "Northwest Conspiracy," the thwarting, imprisoning and murdering of our draft officers in the Western and Border States. Large bodies of troops were detached from our field armies, in their direct need, to overawe the stay-at-home followers of Mr. Mallory and his congressional and other confederates. For all the blood and sacrifice they caused, they only answer "the nigger was in the way!"

I never endorsed or approved any of their pro-rebellion votes and dodges. I would have died before I would have voted and dodged as they did. Mr. Mallory denounced abolitionists here, but bound himself to vote all the needful. Engaged in the battle field the winter of 1862-63, I was not posted as to Mr. Mallory's dodging course then, but presumed he was doing his pledged duty to his country's defenders (who, with myself, lived for weeks of that winter on parched corn and horse steaks), and I took his pledges in the canvass of 1863, as to his conduct in future, and voted for him as preferable to Mr. Wolfe, the pledged candidate of the no-more-men-and-no-more-money party. I had no hope of Mr. Wolfe's help in Congress, but some hope of Mr. Mallory's and took him as the least of evils. The best I could find. But he factiously broke his pledges on frivolous excuses—betrayed and outraged those who then elected him. Judge his future by his past.

Slavery is dead, so is our slave code, and there's no use talking about it. No man would pay a cent for the arrest or delivery of his runaway. Nobody would have our slave laws enforced. I rejoice the amendment will in six or three months be ratified. With or without Kentucky, it will be done and the rubbish swept away and the old insane cry of abolitionism with it.

In early life, as a poor working boy, I underwent degradation and humiliation enough on account of slavery, to make me utterly opposed to it. Till seventeen I worked for \$3 to \$8 a month by the side of slaves, and wasn't as much respected by the "nigger" or the master as the "nigger" himself. The rich man may take care of himself at all times and under all circumstances, but not so the poor man. I am the poor man's friend—for the emancipation, elevation and prosperity of white labor in my native State, and that we shall have by wiping out the remains of slavery.

The hue and cry about "nigger equality" is all gammon. No man in Kentucky that I know of is for it in any justly obnoxious sense. Whoever says that any Kentucky Amendment candidate for Congress is for it, lies. All our negroes will quickly and forever be free, but, while among us will have only such conventional and political privileges as we of Kentucky choose to confer upon them. The question of "negro suffrage" is in your own hands. The Constitution of the United States leaves it in your hands and nobody else's.

Gen. Rousseau closed thus: While Mr. Mallory did all he could and all he dared to oppose and cripple the Government, and thus to entrance, endanger and injure Kentucky and Louisville, I, at every hazard and through all sorts of trial, did my best to support the Government, and to place you nearer the Government, and save and benefit Kentucky and Louisville, and will continue to do so, and if elected, will be enabled to have your claims, rights and interests fully considered and regarded by the Government of the United States.

MARCO.

Restoration the Work of Time.

Many men are disappointed in not finding a more rapid transformation of Southern character. They read of a great deal of bitterness yet towards the national government, of a loyalty that is simply submission to the strongest, of continued adherence to the doctrine of State rights, of a disposition to oppress and persecute the freedmen; they conclude that there is but a poor prospect that the South will ever assimilate with the rest of the country, and look forward to an indefinite prolongation of military rule, or to never-ending disorder and wrong. From this state of mind naturally comes an inclination to try rigorous measures and summary expedients.

This view of the subject is false and mischievous. We never had a right to imagine that the South would be metamorphosed merely by being vanquished by force. Human nature is capable of no such sudden change—least of all the tough stuff of American nature. We are too apt to apply Northern standards to Southern conduct—making too little allowance for the immense difference of education. With our anti-slavery principles and our inbred reverence for the national flag, we can hardly appreciate what it costs a Southerner to acknowledge that a negro has natural rights as sacred as his own, and that his "sovereign State" has not the first claim to his allegiance. It is almost impossible for us to estimate the novelty of the situation in which the Southern man now finds himself, and the extreme difficulty of adapting himself to it. All the civil ideas, all the social habits of his lifetime may be changed! All his conceptions of citizenship, of loyalty, of State dignity, of the relations of races, of the title of labor to respect of political economy, of natural justice, of the divine ordinances, of the precepts of Christianity, must be adjusted to a new order of things, contrary to all he has ever seen or felt. We were, on awakening to-morrow, to find ourselves the subjects of Queen Victoria, our old ideas and habits would hardly experience a sadder shock than the old ideas and habits of the Southern people have sustained by the sudden break-up of their social system.

The truth is, that there is cause for surprise in the readiness with which the great body of the Southern people recognize the real aspects of their new situation, and the necessities it entails. They have generally yielded with far better grace than was anticipated before the war closed. Though most of them have not as yet shown any particular devotion to the government, few of them have exhibited a contumacious or sullen spirit. Their general disposition is to follow the course indicated by the government, in the hope that it will finally bring them out of their present calamities. Nothing like enthusiasm is shown in this, nor could it be expected. Their spirits, if not broken by their defeats and their miseries, have been too much depressed to admit of a recovery for many a day yet. They move, for the most part passively; but it is an excellent thing that they move at all. Every step forward will strengthen their faith in the government, and prompt to new exertion. Gaining new assurance that they have the cordial good will of the Northern people, and that it is possible to live with them in brotherhood, and new proofs that all their material interests depend upon a conformity to the same principles and systems that have secured for the North its unparalleled prosperity, they will gradually come to our own ground, and thoroughly identify themselves with us, in act, thought and feeling.—N. Y. Times.

Negro Equality.

Col. J. S. Pond, of Madison has been making some speeches lately. In one of them, recently delivered in Lexington, and reported by the Unionist, alluding to negro equality, the Colonel said that the Conservatives charged the Union party with favoring negro equality and suffrage; he denied the charge, but would admit it, for argument's sake. He now charged them with being in favor of negro superiority, and would prove it. When the war broke out he (Col. P.) volunteered in the army, together with his three sons, two of whom had been slain by the rebels, and he, himself, was wounded. Well, the war went on, and nearly all the poor men had gone in. The Government, seeing this, determined to relieve the poor men from the burden of furnishing any more men under its calls for troops, and a law passed by Congress providing for the enlistment of negroes. Well, these Conservatives raised a great cry about its being oppression! Violating the Constitution! &c., clearly showing that they did not care how many white men were killed; but you must not touch a negro. "Oh! no! That would interfere with vested rights! You may take as many of the 'poor white trash' as you want. But nary nigger! White men will do well enough to stop rebel bullets but negro flesh is to valuable too be used for that purpose."

Now, said the Colonel, don't that prove that the Conservatives think more of the negro—make him, in fact, superior to the white man? Again: In the Frankfort platform they say that they cannot see the justice "in enlisting negroes when there is such a large army of white men being mustered out and disbanded." They would rather see the white man still kept in the army, away from his wife and children, than to see him mustered out and allowed to go home, and a negro substituted in his place. Was that not evidence enough to show in what light they regarded the poor white man?—and to prove that they consider the negro superior to the white man?—Central Ky. Gazette.

Coal is more plentiful in the United States—and more expensive—than in any other country.

Progress of Reconstruction in Arkansas.

Since last we noticed in these columns the progress of reconstruction in Arkansas, events have conspired favorably for the early rehabilitation of the State and the Union. The Free State Government organized in March, last year, appears now to be as well established in on all sides. Not one outrage has been committed within the last two months, or in other words, since the disbanding of the Trans-Mississippi Confederate forces. Nearly every county is now organized; as are also the judicial districts. Some of the courts have already been in session, and all of them will shortly be regularly held. Taxes are being as quietly collected as before the war, and civil process can be executed everywhere throughout the State.

The rebel Governor Flanagan has given in his adhesion to the regular government, and restored the State archives. There is, moreover, complete harmony between the civil and military authorities. And Gov. Murphy makes special and public acknowledgment of the invaluable aid rendered him by Gen. Reynolds, who commands the department.

The authority of Gen. Gannt is given for the recommendation, that persons who desire to emigrate to Arkansas do well to select the month of October, and especially to see to the proper place of location before definitely moving. For intending emigrants it should be noted that Arkansas is well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, rye, corn or cotton; and also, that the grape abounds on all hands in its native state and could be successfully cultivated. Fruit and vegetables abound, while coal, slate, iron, lead, copper and other metals are found in different parts of the State. The State is traversed by numerous streams, flourishing cities for factories and machinery, and has about 2,500 miles of navigable water sources. Lands are cheap and of unsurpassed fertility. The people are said to be anxious for capitalists and working people from the North to settle among them, and such persons may rest assured that they will be kindly and hospitably treated.

The State is so peaceable—the State Government so complete—acquiescence in, and support of all the authorities so universal, that it is to be hoped when the members from the State present themselves for admission to Congress there will be no hesitation about their reception.—New York Times.

The Surgeon Dentists in Boston are going to form a Protective Union. Their motto will be—"Let us pull together."

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865.

TO THE OFFICERS OF ELECTIONS:

The purity of the elective franchise can only be preserved by a faithful enforcement of the laws governing the same. For their enforcement the officers will be held responsible.

Every free white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in Kentucky two years, and whose residence has been in the district where he offers to vote for 60 days next preceding the election; and each white male citizen who, not having two years residence in the State but has resided one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote, next preceding the election, is entitled to vote; provided he has not expatriated himself and lost the elective franchise by coming within the provisions of the following act:

CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky; nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the legislature, by a general or special statute.

§ 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

§ 3. This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

All persons challenged as coming within the provisions of this law, should be required to take the following oath, prescribed by my predecessor, and which is in conformity with the law:

OATH.

"I do solemnly swear that you have not, since the 10th day of April, 1862, been in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States,' or in the 'Provisional Government of Kentucky,' in either a civil or military capacity, and that you have not given, directly or indirectly, VOLUNTARY AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called 'Confederate States,' and that you will bear true and faithful allegiance to said Governments of the United States and State of Kentucky, so help you GOD."

Absence from the place of residence in the service of the country, or from any other cause, where no intention existed to change the residence, will not exclude from voting, if present at the election precinct where his residence is, on the day of election.

Absence without any purpose of changing the residence, keeps the residence of such person in his voting precinct.

Loyal men throughout the State are requested to report to the Governor any disregard of the expatriation law, either upon the part of officers or citizens; giving the names of the offenders—that they may be proceeded against for such violation. The officer who shall fail to discharge his duty, as prescribed by law, or the citizen who, not being entitled to vote, shall do so in violation of law, should be promptly reported, that the proper steps may be taken for his punishment. These plain words are spoken, that none may act upon the supposition that they will be permitted, with impunity, to disregard the laws made to guard and protect the purity of the elective franchise, or override the lawfully established sovereignty of the people.

The military authorities will assist the civil officers in the enforcement of these instructions, if any attempt be made to violate them, upon application to the officer nearest in command.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS,

(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.,

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey, S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Music class.

REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. VanWinkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lytle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. B. J. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

On the 31st day of December, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

NAME AND LOCATION.

First. The name of the Company is "THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located at Hartford Conn.

CAPITAL.

Second. The amount of its Capital Stock is..... \$1,000,000
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is..... 1,000,000

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand and in Bank..... \$15,163 07
Real Estate unencumbered..... 180,000 00
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission..... 98,321 82
Bills receivable for loans secured by personal and collateral security..... 10,882 19
Interest accrued, mostly payable 1st January, 1866..... 13,484 00
Rents accrued payable 1st January, 1866..... 392 50
The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company..... 1,419,637 00
Total assets of the Company..... 1,675,870 58

LIABILITIES.

Fourth. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due to Banks and other creditors.....
Losses adjusted and due..... }
Losses adjusted and not due..... } \$53,925 77
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....
All other claims against the Company, unpaid dividends..... } 9,414 00
Total Liabilities..... \$63,339 77

T. C. ALLYN, President.
Geo. M. Corr, Secretary.STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
Hartford County.

January 5th, 1866.

Personally appeared T. C. Allyn, President, and Geo. M. Corr, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed is a full and true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company and exhibits so far as can be ascertained at this date its actual condition on the thirty-first day of December, 1865.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
D. W. SKILLTON,
Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort, July 1st, 1866.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,
I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS,
Auditor.

[No. 311.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, KY., July 1st, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Dr. J. M. MILLS as Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," Approved 3d March, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, as required by said act, the said Dr. J. M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor,
Frankfort, July 25, 1865. 27

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1865.

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,

OF Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,

OF Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WM. H. GRAY.

Union Candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

- 1st District—R. M. BRADLEY.
- 2d District—Geo. H. YEAMAN.
- 3d District—J. H. LOWRY.
- 4th District—MARION C. TAYLOR.
- 5th District—L. H. ROUSSEAU.
- 6th District—G. CLAY SMITH.
- 7th District—SPEED S. FRY.
- 8th District—WM. H. RANDALL.
- 9th District—SAMUEL MCKEE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

ARTICLE XIII.

"2 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

"2 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Approved February 1st, 1865."

We have been requested to announce

S. D. MORRIS, Esq., a candidate for County Attorney.

Mr. Morris is a warm advocate for the

adoption of the Constitutional Amendment,

and we trust will be elected.

The Constitutional Amendment vs. a local

institution.

The second point in the objection urged

against the Constitutional Amendment is

that it will deprive the slave States of property

in which the free States have no interest—

or rather, that it is an unwarranted

interference with a strictly local institution.

This objection will not stand the test of

truth. Slavery is not a mere local institution,

an institution that only affects the interests

of a particular State or set of States

and which appeals for its support and protection

only to the States in which it exists.

It has always appealed to the General Govern-

ment for protection and has required the

passage of laws affecting the interests of the

free States and forcing their recognition of

and concurrence in the institution. And its

requirements were always allowed. At last,

however, it grew bold enough to declare

that none but a pro-slavery President should

rule the nation, that the majority should

not rule in the government of the Union,

and it took the sword to make the assertion

good. That settled its status. It was no

longer in any sense a local institution, but

one in whose existence the whole people

were concerned. Setting itself up to govern

the people it became a national affair and

so must be treated. The people had a right

to look into the character of this usurper,

and upon seeing how it was determined to

rule or ruin, to demand its overthrow. In a

strictly Constitutional mode they are doing

this.

A man's house is his castle, and the family

is a strictly local institution governed by

its own laws. But only so long as it in no

way interferes with the peace and quiet of

the neighborhood. When it does this it be-

comes amenable to the public law and the

disorderly inmates suffer accordingly. A

man has a right to carry on what business

he will—his business is a personal, local af-

measure failed. Because our forefathers did not consider slavery a mere local institution and, as such, removed from the action of the people. This objection then falls to the ground. There is no force in it. The country asks the adoption of the amendment for its salvation and peace, and in so doing it does not violate or infringe upon a single right of a single State. It looks upon the interests of all the States and asks each State to regard the interests of the whole.

Conservatism.

The meaning of this term in the present canvass and the intention of the Conservative party is being more plainly developed as the canvass progresses. It does not refer to the conserving of the Constitution for the plain provisions of the Constitution are denounced as unconstitutional and the people of Kentucky are called upon to resist them. For instance; the Constitution provides for its amendment. But the Conservative party denounce this provision and call it an infringement upon the rights of the States. They appeal to the higher law—the anti-republican dogma of State Sovereignty.

They term "Conservatism" does not refer to the conserving of the Union; the great work of the Conservative party is not the restoration and the perpetuation of the Union. All their utterances prove that as between the Union and the conservation of slavery—between the Union and the conservation of State sovereignty, let slavery and State Sovereignty prevail and be established, though the Union fail and perish. For instance, it is for the sake of the Union, its strength and perpetuation, that the Union party of Kentucky urge upon the people the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. How is this met? By arguments to prove that the welfare of the Union does not require this Amendment to the Constitution? No. The interests of the Union are ignored, and sneers and slanders and insolence are flung into the faces of the Union men of the State because they prefer the perpetuation and interests of the Union to the institution of slavery and the dogma of State Sovereignty.

Remove the motto of the Conservative party from their banner. "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and no one would be able to judge from a word that proceeds out of their mouths or an idea from their brains—or skulls—that they are friends of either the Constitution or the Union. Their speech would never betray them. Their "conservatism" does not apply to either the Constitution or the Union.

Is this party then sailing under false colors? Oh no; not at all. They are "conservatives." They are working earnestly for the conservation of every principle which led to and kept alive the rebellion, for the conserving of strife between the different sections of our land, of enmity between the South and North. Listen to their persistent denunciations and maligning of the North, of the Administration, and of the Government. Why is this? It is to excite the prejudices of our citizens against the old Union, and so keep alive the hate of secessionists and their sympathizers against the government of their fathers. Their only idea, and their only purpose is to conserve the institution of slavery and the doctrine of States Rights and to array them against the Constitution and the Union. Their main talk against the Amendment shows this. They say it is a violation of the rights of our sister slave States—and yet slavery does not exist in one of them. So they are ignoring President Lincoln's Proclamation, endeavoring to show that it is of no force and that the South may hold their slaves as of old—their status is not at all affected by anything the Government has said or done. They are conserving the old hatred and the old strife that slavery and State sovereignty have enkindled.

All this is meant by Conservatism in Kentucky—this is the object of the Conservative party. No one can listen to their talk, watch their actions and note who are their leaders without seeing this. And the people of Kentucky are asked to give them their support, to hoist them into power that they may carry their pernicious principles into practice and work for the conservation of all that which has well nigh effected the destruction of our country. If the country is to be saved, the Constitution and the Union preserved, the Conservative party must be defeated.

Thos. N. Lindsey—Again!

This gentleman, in a card published in the Louisville Democrat of Saturday, July 29th,

denies the truth of the statements of Friday last, as being "false and libellous,"

known to be so by him who made them."

We did not hear the speech of Mr. Lindsey, alluded to in our paper of last week.

The article was founded upon information communicated to us by several gentlemen

who did hear the speech—equally as respectable as those referred to by Mr. Lindsey in his card. And we have been told since the publication of that article, by other gentlemen who were present, and heard the speech, that we gave a correct version of it.

On last Friday night, at a public meeting held at the Court House, we believe Mr. Lindsey virtually admitted that he did play Secretary to Gen. Bragg's Provost Marshal,

whilst the Confederates had possession of Frankfort. So that we were not very far wrong when we stated that we were informed that he performed the part of Assistant Provost Marshal to that concern.

There is a wide difference between Mr. Lindsey's version of his own speech, and very many of the gentlemen who heard it—and, as it has never been our purpose, knowingly, whatever may be Mr. Lindsey's opinion of us personally—to do injustice to him,

or any other human being, if he will write out that speech entire, as he spoke it, we pledge ourselves to publish it, side by side with our article, and let the public judge as between him and our informants.

Give the whole speech, with the interruptions, and what occurred between yourself and others when those interruptions took place.

Or, if Mr. Lindsey prefers it, as he says the article is "libellous," let him institute suit for libel, and our witnesses will be forthcoming.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 1st day of Aug., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'advertised letters,' give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising."

"If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office."

"FREE DELIVERY of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing."

"N. B.—REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—See 28, Laws of 1865."

Bathgate, R. D. Oshin, Saml. D. Chas. Malinda Parlane, F. M. Daniels, John P. Pullum, Miss Malinda Floyd, Stephen Buckley, Miss B. Green, Elizabeth Redmond, Miss Sue Gibson, Miss Rebecca Sanders, Mrs. Matilda Hendricks, George Sanders, Miss Maria Hampton, Mrs. Polly Shields, Saml. B. Harkins, John W. Shanks, Timmon Jones, M. Sarah Subum, G. W. Jourdan, Wm. H. H. Ties, Wm. Luvins, Miss Nancy J. Ties, Wm. Long, Mrs. Kitty (2) Webster, Mrs. A. E. Massey, S. L. Williams, Clem Marker, Miss Emeline Williams, Miss Sarah Initials.

McDonald, Sanford E. D. Persons calling for any of the above letter, will please say "advertised" and give date of lists.

Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2, P. M.

34 W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Aug. 1, 1865-1t.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one STEPHEN LITTELL stands indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court for murder, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Stephen Littell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINNLE, Secretary of State.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Aug. 1, 1865—sw3m.

INTERNAL REVENUE!

U. S. Collectors Notice.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INT. REV., Lexington, Ky., July 28, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of assessments conformable to the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, have been returned to me as Collector of the 5th District of Kentucky, by the Assessor of said District for collection, the taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable.

This assessment styled the Annual List of 1865, includes the annual incomes for the year ending December 31st, 1864; Carriages, Piano Fortes, Gold and Silver Plate, and Gold Watches, for the year ending May 1st, 1865, and for incomes running from May 1st, 1865, to May 1st, 1866.

Tax-payers are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, for the purpose of collecting the taxes herein named, at the following times and places, to-wit:

Lexington, Fayette co., August 8, to August 12, inclusive.

Nicholasville, Jessamine co., August 8, to August 12, inclusive.

Paris, Bourbon co., August 8, to August 12, inclusive.

Richmond, Madison co., August 8, to August 12, inclusive.

Frankfort, Franklin co., August 10 to August 15, inclusive.

Liberty, Casey co., August 14 to August 15, inclusive.

Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., August 14 to August 15, inclusive.

London, Laurel co., August 17 to August 18, inclusive.

Williamstown, Whitley co., August 21 to August 22, inclusive.

Winchester, Clark co., August 21 to August 23, inclusive.

Stanford, Lincoln co., August 21 to August 23, inclusive.

Harrodsburg, Mercer co., August 21 to August 26, inclusive.

Barboursville, Knox co., August 24 to August 25, inclusive.

Carlisle, Nicholas co., August 25 to August 26, inclusive.

Manchester, Clay co., August 25 to August 29, inclusive.

Georgetown, Scott co., August 28 to August 31, inclusive.

McKee, Jackson co., August 31.

Verdesville, Woodford co., August 29 to September 2, inclusive.

Booneville, Owsley co., September 2.

Beattyville, Boone co., September 4.

Danville, Boyle co., September 4 to September 15, inclusive.

Monticello, Wayne co., September 15 to September 19, inclusive.

Somerset, Pulaski co., September 21 to September 23, inclusive.

All persons who neglect to pay the duties and taxes so assessed upon them within the time specified, can pay said duties and taxes at my office in Lexington, within twenty (20) days from the date of collection in their respective counties.

If said taxes remain unpaid at the expiration of thirty (30) days, 10 per cent. penalty is liable to be added and the amount collected by distraint.

WILLARD DAVIS, Collector 5th District of Ky.

Aug. 1-3t-9.

For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as

Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election. June 6, te.

For County Attorney.

We are requested to announce EUGENE P. MOORE a candidate for election as

County Attorney at the August election. July 4-te.

NOTICE.

BY order of the assignee of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST,

County Court day—the following notes and accounts:

LIST OF NOTES.

Bosette, W. \$ 15 28

Bacon, Miss Sarah. 26 00

Bacon, Miss Sarah. 14 51

Bacon, Miss Sarah. 14 85

Brown, Orlando. 413 55

Chambers, J. & Marg. 23 96

Cammack, A. G. 67 37

Craig, Will. 9 02

Cox, Gabe. 32 45

Cox, Thornton M. 40 00

Coddington, Rob't. 0 37

Collins, R. (Saunders' notes). 15 08

DeHoney, M. A. 25 17

Duval, M. M. 2 50

Emporium Stock. 1 share

Flynn, W. T. 33 93

Graham, C. G. 20 00

Goodwin, H. G. 19 40

Green, H. S. 9 90

Henderson, John. 90

Hasset, E. D. 25 25

Hambleton, E. G. 13 46

Harris, Chas. H. 70 18

Harris, Chas. H. 50 52

Herbert, Geo. 15 05

Jones, Thos. 9 04

Johnson, C. B. 49 61

Julian, John J. 35 77

Kersey, S. 64 78

Kerney, R. H. 36 62

Keenon, J. H. 250 00

Lewis, J. M. 4 00

Lee, Will. 1 61

Leonard, Chas. G. 30 44

Link, W. R. 44 02

Lobban, E. M. 44 10

Mayhall, P. M. 12 00

Mayhall, P. M. 69 47

Martin, Lucy A. 292 27

Melchior, John C. 6 34

Milam, W. H. 23 33

MoKee, A. R. 29 97

Major, P. U. 23 15

Neat, A. (2 notes). 14 55

Phythan, Chas. H. 200 00

Phythan, Chas. H. 2 50

Phythan, John L. (adm'r). 164 86

Payne, P. 5 30

Peters, David A. 13 48

Steele, R. 4 90

Steele, R. 12 10

Shannon, J. W. 150 32

Shannon, J. W. 12 18

Stephens, Walker. 150 33

Sehree, R. B. 2 30

Todd, Dabney. 150 00

Todd, John M. 61 28

Theobald, T. S. 19 22

Triplet, M. E. 122 33

Ward, G. W. 11 40

Woodson, R. K. 20 32

Young, Berry S. 200 00

ACCOUNTS DUE T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Mrs. Jas. Monroe. \$ 1 63

Mrs. Daniel Epperson. 1 00

L. Strieff. 8 04

R. W. Scott. 35

S. R. Hyronemus. 4 39

Thos. Heffner. 1 10

Frank Cox. 2 35

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lebban's. July 27, 1865.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that B. F. DEWEES, of Grayson county, did, on the 20th day of July, 1865, waylay and mortally wound Caleb Stinson, of the same county, and the said B. F. Dewees is now a fugitive from justice and going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward

